No eyes, my gaze to see. You love the rain that swells each bud; The sun, that bids you blow; The breeze that calms your gentle blood

And sways you to and fro, But I am least of all to you; For what have I to give? What can I add of pleasure new To your one joy-to live?

And yet the sunshine finds no bliss, To smile, and win your smiles; The breeze is careless of the kiss It takes or gives by whiles. While I, who love, must yearn in vain,

For all I take of you. To give to you such joy again, As gives one drop of dew.

And you, fair flowers of joy and light. Blessed above all remain. To give such delicate delight, And take no gift again.

About Lead Pencils.

It will, perhaps, surprise some of our readers when we state as a positive fact that lead pencils contain nothing of lead except in the name. Yet such is the truth.

Lead pencil is, in fact, as much a mis

nomer as it would be to call a horse a cow. Red lead as an oxide of lead and white also a carbonate of that metal, but the black lead used in pencils is neither a metal nor a compound of metal. It is plumbago or graphite, one of the forms of carbon.

Formerly the square pieces of graph

ite which form the marking portion of the pencil, were sawed out of large masses of that material, but when penfound that this method of procedure necessitated so much waste, that it was quickly discovered that some other process must be used in order to utilize he wastage. In such cases, the want m felt before some ready inventor's brain supplies the remedy. So it was here. After the experimenting necessary to bring any invention down to a practical working basis the following method was matured:

The fragments of graphite are ground fine, calcined, and mixed with pure clay. This clay has been prepared by diffusing it through water, allowing the coarser particles to settle, drawing fluid trom the top and for a soft one, and intermediate mixtures for the grade between.

The materials after being mixed, are in an otherwise smooth board, dried in the mould by a moderate heat, then taken out and baked in covered cruciin a thread of the shape required, then

architectural drawing, etc., are reheated after the baking and immer-

sed in melted wax or suct.

The wood used for all the better kinds of pencils is the Florida red cedar. It is first thoroughly seasoned, then sawed into strips, dried again, and then cat into strips of proper size for pencils. They are grooved by machinery, the leads are glued into the grooves, and the other half of the wood pencils from a hopper and turns them around under the brush. They are next cut the right length by a circular saw and the ends made smooth by a drop knife, after which they are stamp-ped by a heated die and sent to the packing-room to be packed for sale.

Pedestrianism. A good deal is said about the indis-

position of Americans for pedestrian journeys. It is not asserted that Ame ricans in Europe are less fond of jaunts on foot than other travellers there; the criticism and the censure appear to be certain conditions for a journey on foot; there must be good roads, at-tractive scenery, comfortable inns, ere he will put on his walking gaiters and take up his staff. Two of these requirements America does not possess. Our way-side inns are commonly white sepulchres, which all men enter with sgivings, and our roads are constructed as if pedestrianism were an unknown art. One who undertakes a long journey on foot with us knows in advance that much of his janut must extend over roads cut up with deep rnts, without footpaths at the sides for the most part unprotected from the sand, that with every passing vehicle comes very foul. He says: or every puff of wind rises in clouds of "Where land, especially h

if we are ever to see pedestrianism take an acknowledged social place. The public indifference to the condition of our highways is quite remarkable. Visiting recently a flourishing village near New York, we found everwhere evidences of prosperity and wealth, except in the highways. The roads that led out of the town were lined with extensive parks and costly villas, but the owners of these summer places permitted the highways that swept by them to remain in a state of most rude disorder. "We have everything here," said one of the citizens to us, "churches, schools, libraries, gas, water, every-thing but roads." It is puzzling to understand that a public spirit so active in many directions should stop at the highway. Remembering not only our country roads but our city streets, it would seem as if Americans were born into an indifference upon the matter. The necessity of poor roads in the early settlement of the country seems to have passed into an inherited idea of their inevitableness; we appear to accept bad 10ads as a dispensation of provi-dence which it would be wrong to re-

We most certainly shall never render pedestrian excursions at all tolerable until the evil is remedied. And thus is matter for serious regret. Imagine our roads thronged, as the mountain pas ses of Switzerland are, with groups of young men fresh with elastic vigor, with their cheeks browned by the sun. their cheerful laughter ringing upon the air, with knapsack on back and al penstock in hand, giving picturesque animation to the highway, and laying for themselves foundations of health and practical knowledge! Few things could be better for our young men than Under a dispensation of such roads we might come to see the fixed national habit grow up, as in Germany, whereby every youth would be understood not to have completed his education until he had explored on foot the byways and rural places of the land.—

Appleton's Journal.

I never knew one who was in the habit of scolding able to govern a family. What makes recold scold a The ily. What makes people scold?-The want of self-government. How can

AGRICULTURAL

letting it settle again. The latter sequence is exceedingly fine and plastic, and after being dried on linen filters is fit for use. It is then mixed with powdered graphite in various proportage cities are supplied with early vegetables from the South; and by the ring green peas, strawberries, &c., are load from the wagon, would cost you parts of clay to one of graphite being grown near them, they have been in parts of clay to one of graphite being grown near them, they have been in seed for a fine, hard grade, equal parts the market a month or two, and the market a month or two. prices are very low. In Southern supplies of early vegetables and fruits to our large cities have almost destroyed the business near them. The small farmer and gardener should are about the consistency of The small farmer and gardener should be near some large country town, containing a population of some thousand, or near a small inland city of ten thousand or more inhabitants, and where bles in a furnace. Sometimes the dough is compressed in a strong green peas and strawberries from Flor-receiver and out through a small hole March and April. He ought to be with-mand at the same time the action is lates the nervous system without pro-mooth, steady, silent, never thrashing viding nourishment. Any portion of ida are not offered in the market in dried and baked as above.

In an hour'- drive of town, and the most o, what he would grow he should partly upon the degree of heat to which it is exposed in the furnace. Leads intended for very fine work, like ness successfully, he might "ship" ed for very fine work, like ness successfully, he might "ship ctural drawing, etc., are some things in large quantities to some commission house in some large city But generally all the fruits grown or small places can be sold in the large interior towns and villages at much cities, after deducting all expenses.

glued on. After being dried under pressure they are roundedor otherwise too fat to breed well. In my experishaped by a kind of lathe or cutting machine, then polished by another anything that led me to tilink so, prooperation, and sometimes painted or viding the flesh was put on with good varnished by a third, which feeds the pencils from a hopper and turns them roots with good hay in the winter. The fatter sheep become under such circum stances, the more valuable I consider them. There is no time in the year when it pays better to feed a small al owance of grain daily than in the fall after the feed gets frozen, and it is not ecessary to bring the flock to the barn It is an old saying that "sheep well Novembered are half-wintered." Keep the ewes fat, and the lambs will be fat and the fleeces heavy. I do not say that it is better to have the lambs comearly or late; but I do say it is best to

confined to our countrymen at home Assaredly if our people show no special fondness for pedestrian excursions, it is hardly a matter of wonder. The have them fat; but whether early or most confirmed pedestrian demands flock that will shear nine pounds and certain conditions for a journey on raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one, than a sheep that shears but three pounds. I think that no one will hear the man who keeps his flock in this way, complaining b cause his sheep are all "run out," do not pay him, and the like. Ticks must be kept out of the flock

they are the worst enemies of the sheep If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them I have tried nothing better than tobacco juice

CREMATION FOR WEEDS .- Mr. Mechi writes a note recommending fire as a sun by shade trees, covered with loose remedy for weeds where the soil be "Where land, especially heavy land, dust, and with miserable taverus for is full of couch grass and seeds or resting places at long and uncertain weeds, burning is a certain cure. The There must be comfort for the foot, are not destroyed by fire, but they are and frequent agreeable resting places, thus rendered available for growth or useful crops. It seems to me to have been a marvelous mistake to fallow the land for two years, and cart away 200 loads per acre of couch grass, as was one on the Hall Farm of Lord Am herst's near Sevenoaks (see Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, vol. viii, page 33, first series). During the summer months the soil and it contentmight have been charred at small cost, and an enormous saving effected. The seeds would have manured the land for a succession of useful crops. The earth burning effectually destroys all seeds.'

SAVE YOUR SOAPSUDS .- Who would throw away a barrel of soft soap or a box of hard soap? Were it not other-wise useful, it would be of great value as a fertilizer, if spread in its raw state about our fruit trees or berry bushes. But, after being dissolved in water and passing through the wash-tub, glean-ing all the imperceptible elements of best manure from soiled linen, its fertilizing power is vastly increased. indeed, we may almost say that the av erage soapsuds from the kitchen and laundry is worth more than the soap which produces it. Do not, then, allow your soapsuds to run away wasted while you have trees which it might

WORK HORSES .- Nine hours work in the field, now that we have so many labor-saving implements is enough for horse or man. Two hours rest at noon will be well for the horses, giving them time to eat, and opportunity to digest their food. The tenth of the could be better for our young men than time thus taken from work will be more this, or better for the country at large. than regained in the better health of the animals, and their better ability work the other nine hours.

It is a good plan to harrow pastures so as to distribute the droppings of cattle. The grass about these grows rank but the animals do not like it—they pass it by the whole season. If the

NEVER trim the hair from the ear they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

SCIENTIFIC.

Browne, well known in England as the originator of the beak-prowed ship, which presents some great advantages, has recently introduced a four-bladed screw propeller, which is essentially peculiar. In appearance the propeller is rather paradoxical, for it resembles two double-bladed screws on one shaft, one screw being the exact reverse of the other. Hence it might be argued that one screw would neutralize the other, and all the power applied to effeet the rotation of the propeller would other board not less than one inch. By be thrown away. But closer attention observing this direction, no cracks will shows that the effect must needs be otherwise. When the propeller vibrates each of the four blades is driholes for nails with a sharp brad-awl. ving, two with their faces, two with their backs, these latter receiving the water thrown from the foremost pair. There is a powerful grip in the water, or producing vibration. The water is as if it were wormed through the screw in a uniform thread, one continous stream being thrown aside from the center of the propeller in a direct axial line. The power of the propeller is in-dicated by the quickness with which it stops a vessel when the motion of the tons, fitted with one of these screws, twelve feet in diameter, when steaming at about ten knots an hour, was stopped in her own length on the motion of the screw being reversed.

one to two year's time, can be accomplished in from three to six weeks.
Under the old process the hides lie in the vat with the bark for many months, the longer the better, gaining firmness and strength with the lapse of time. By the new process the tanning is done by the new process the taining is done in an hour, and all the time spent is that required for currying and dressing. The process is a chemical one, performed by the action of certain inexpensive chemical materials, the compounding of which in the right proportions, will make it stay in crimp the hottest day, and is perfectly harmless. tions is a secret. Robes tanned with the hair on are said to be as soft as the

pipes by couplings with stop-cocks. comport The cylinder inclosing the flame is water. The cylinder inclosing the flame is protected by a care, and the products of combustion pass off through two pieces of wire gause. The match for lighting the lamp is inserted through a spring clip, i, which submit the lamp, and cannot be with trawn until it is extinguished. It will be seen that the main idea of the inventor is to feed the lamp, not with air from the mine, so as lamp, not with air from the mine, so as not to draw in any possible explosive mixtures, but to feed the flame with fresh air from the outside, letting however the air with the products of com oustion escape from the lamp through wire gauze.

Dr. Rufus Gilbert, the projector of the Gilbert elevated railroad, has invented a locomotive, by means of which it is intended to carry passengers at the rate of forty miles an hour. The weight of the new engine is under the boiler, close to the track, so as to prevent the locomotive from being top-heavy. As it is desirable to in-crease or diminish the driving power of the engine at pleasure, the weight is introduced by the suspension of iron ar by means of tanks filled with water. During the hours of the day, when travel is light, the iron weight can be reduced or the water can be emptied at any station. By this arrangement of any station. By this arrangement of the center of gravity and from the novel manner in which the driving wheels work, as well as by the poculiar and the center of gravity and from the novel manner in which the driving wheels work, as well as by the peculiar swing-ing axles of the tender, the Gilbert engine can turn the most abrupt curves with the greatest possible ease, with-out injury to the condition of the track or endangering the lives of the passen-

Tar water may be employed for dye-ing silk or wool ashen gray. The stuff is first mordauted with weak perchlo-ride of iron, by soaking in the solution some hours. It is then drained and passed through the bath of tar water. The oxyphenate of iron, which is thus precipitated on the fabric, gives a very

A New Test Color .- The flowers of A New Test Color.—The nowers of the violet and iris have recently been found to yield a very fine blue color, which is a more delicate test for acids and alkalies than the solution of litmus commonly employed. The name of the new color is phyllocyanin. It will probably before long find its way into all chemical laboratories.

Leaks in Boilers.—Get one ounce muriatic acid, add what scraps of zinc it will dissolve, then add one-third water, cork bottle tight, scrape clean round the leak, wash thoroughly with the preparation, then melt and apply soft-solder. Every kind of tin or copper vessel can be mended in this way.

—Some two hundred persons are thrown out of work by the stoppage of the Sprague mills at Augusta, Maine.

A CHEAP BLUING.—Quarter of an ounce of oxalic acid, half ounce Prussian blue, dissolved in a quart of soft water.

merest accident.

Where the Farm Should Be.—No small beginner in gardening should bay a farm near a large city, or so near as to depend on the city market to sell the products of the farm. Take New York, for instance: a small grower of york, for instance: a small grower of by rail to some commission would consume all the profits. To be near enough to such a city to be able to drive your team into it, and sell your load from the wave of the same of the profits. To be near enough to such a city to be able to drive your team into it, and sell your load from the wave of the same of the profits. To be near enough to such a city to be able to drive your team into it, and sell your load from the wave of the same of the same of the ight or size of the profits. To be near enough to such a city to be able to drive your team into it, and sell your load from the wave of the same of the ight or size of the igneous class of many tiny spots of mashed or sifted sauce upon one of them as you judge there will be room to make puffs; then cover it all with the other sheet, which should be a trifle larger, and cut out with a biscuit cutter wherever there is a bunch of sauce. If too much sauce is the granite rocks, is such, have never very part and exposed by the products of the farm. Take New York, for instance: a small grower of very partial melting and bly succeed near that city, because he would have to send his "truck," &z., and in the presence of some water, the various minerals came together and expenses and commission would consume all the profits. To be near enough to such a city to be able to drive your team into it, and sell your load of the same time over it all with the other sheet, which should be a trifle larger, and cut out with a biscuit cutter wherever there is a bunch of sauce. If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much suce is a bunch of sauce, If too much

boards are often split by driving large nails into the board that has just been put on, sometimes checking the stud or which the clapboard is nailed. This induces leakage and often speedy decay. The proper method is pointed out as follows: After one board is nailed on, let the support nails be stuck into the sheathing boards or studs, so as to rest on the upper edge of the board below. Then after the ends are fitted, draw ou the nails and lap the clapboard on the observing this direction, no cracks will be produced near the lower edge of the

STRONG DRINK.-The use of strong tea, a very common habit with women
—is a great injury to health. It stimuscrew is reversed. A steamship of 1042 the cure of their nerves more and talk

stay in crimp take five cents' worth of

NERVOUS CHILDREN. - Nervousness with a child is almost always a matter of the stomach. A crust of bread will usually put an end to the most obstinate of those which are greater that have finest wool: hides of the deer, horse, dog. etc., are smooth and soft, while calf and kid show a most desirable texture and grain. Another great advantage of the stomach. A crust of bread will usually put an end to the most obstinate perverseness. Children, for this rea-

or three tablespoonfuls of flour, and milk enough to make a thin batter; fry on a griddle or frying-pan; have good sweet lard, and heated very hot, before laying in the bread. It is delightful.

ENGLISH STEW .- Cut cold meat of an kind into thin slices. Sprinkle salt, pepper and flour over them; also spread over the meat any kind of pickles, chopped or sliced. Pour over all half a teacup of water, and a little of the vine gar from the pickles, with a spoonful or two of catsup and some of the gravy left from the meat. Stir all together and bake one hour.

CLEANING WINDOW GLASS.-Painters sometimes leave spots on window glass when painting the sash. A lady who knows informs us that benzine applied to such places, and allowed to remain a while, will render it easily removed by scouring. She says she has also heard,

tartar, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two coffeecupfuls of milk, poured in gradually; two eggs, well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water, and added last. Beat wall and beta in

dissolved in methylated spirits to satu ration, and mixed with soft soap to the consistence of cream. When diluted so as to be fit for use with a syringe, this has been found an efficacious substitute for fumigation in the case of mealy bug, away. "What?" "Tobacker." scale, red spider, etc.

damaged, ever returned to your agonized

A low sob behind the handkerchief was the only response, while he opened his eyes in time to detect a fly making extraordinary efforts to shake its hind-

with weeping friends pressing the last fond kiss on the back of his head."

gum arabic and add to it just enough boiling water to dissolve it. When ds-solved, add enough alcohol to make it rather thin. Let this stand all night agonizingly protested against his pro-Here the narrator shuddered himself

ceeding. "You'll admit it might have been worse?" he asked with undisguised anxiety. "On, yes, sir," she replied, wiping

her eyes.
"I'm glad of that," said he, exploring not come to us, then we are better able

house: "If you were on the top of St. Paul's Church spire, on the back of a goose, how would you get down?" Mrs. Perkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning rod, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then gave it up. Why if you wanted to get down, you'd pick it off the goose," sald Perkins "Not till the middle of the night!—"" "Not till the middle of the night!—" exultantly.

A Young Man having preached for his bishop, was anxious to get a word of tor (examining the school)—applause for his labor of love. The the capital of Turkey !" op, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was ain't got any—its bankrupt ! ope, Sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, Sir; not at all, nor by the depth

and added last. Beat well, and bake in cups or gem pans, heating before filling.

A NEW insecticide consists of camphor

A NEW insecticide consists of camphor

A BOYISH novice in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar. Said he, "Thar's somethin' in that air

travel together."

article was as clear as mud promptly replied, "Well that covers the ground."

hands to administer to him—could I trouble you for a little mustard?" She wearily arose and got him the article. "There's comfort in that isn't there?" he continued, referring to the passing away of the deceased. "Yes," she said in a low tone, wiping her eyes. "Now you know, he sald, looking intently at her with his eyes, while, his hands spread the mustard, "it might have been much different and far worse He might have been run over by a train of coal cars and cut into pound lumps stuck full of gravel?"

"I know," said she, with a shiver. "Then, again, he might have been blown up in a defective saw-mill," said the stranger, taking another bite of the food, and gently closing his eyes as if the better to picture the irredeemable horror of this proposition, "and only about two-thirds of him, and that badly damaged, ever returned to your agonized sight."

If I hadn't any it would be money in my pocket. Them's my sentiments.

The Magpie's Nest.—It consists of a substantial basket-work, held together with a thick layer of well-wrought clay, over which is neatly arranged an inner basket lining constructed of much finer materials than the outer part. It has a dome like appearance, with an aperture in the side for the ingress of the owners. It has been said that the magpie was the first of all birds of the aur that built for itself a nest, and that on a certain occasion a deputation of other birds waited upon the magpie in order to obtain information on the subject, and to enable them to do the same. The story goes on to say that the magpie received the company with great politeness, and expressed his readiness to assist them. "First," said he, "I lay two sticks across in this way." "Yes," was the reply, "we all see that." Then I proceed to add other sticks interlaced as say that the magpie received the company with great politeness, and expressed his readiness to assist them. "First," said he, "I lav two sticks across in this way." "Yes," was the reply, "we all see that." Then I proceed to add other sticks interlaced as you observe." "Of course, of course," said they all, "that we all know." In this meaning they contined to answer. legs from the mustard. Coming mechan ically to the assistance of the insect, he said:

"Gentlemen, as you seem to be so wen acquainted with the work yourselves it is needless for me to add anything more." With these words he took his more." With these words he took his hour to this "It is bad enough to lose him. I'll admit that. No one would be so calloused as to deny that," he said, looking most of the birds only build half of a

tiding nourishment. Any portion of the human body continuously excited will speedily wear out. "I'm so nervous," is an expression often heard, and the starts and screams which trifling incidents occasion in a company of ladies proves the assertion to be true. The "nervous" would do well to study the cure of their nerves more and talk about them less.

How to Crystalize Fruit.—Pick out the finest of any kind of fruit, leave on their stalks, beat the whites of three eggs to a still froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips are the finest of any beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips are the finest of any kind of fruit, leave on their stalks, beat the whites of three eggs to a still froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips are the finest of any kind of fruit, leave on their stalks, beat the whites of three eggs to a still froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips are the human body continuously excited the make quite said to make quite sight. A Plea for Noise.—"Oh, Johnny!"

A Plea for Noi

and cares. Let them have a free and be rolled. Most manufacturers observe happy childhood, that when your heads this rule with their glazed stock, but

The Prophetic Dewdrop .- A delicate complaining on a hot morning that the poor dewdrops had been to hastily pier dewdrops that live the whole night through, and sparkle through the moonlight, and through the morning onwards to noonday. "The sun," said onwards to noonday. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with

When he went away he had as a souvenir of departed worth something he could pull down if required so to do.

—Danbury News.

A little squint-eyed Chicago boy pranced up to his mother one day and said: "Ma, hain't I been real good since I've begun going to Sunday school?" "Yes my lamb," answered the maternal fondly." "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling," she replied again. "Then." spoke up the little innocent, "what Paul's Church spire, on the back of a makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever!"

when the clock strikes nothing?

Geography and Finance.-Lady Visi Bright Little Scholar-"Please 'm it

If anything in the world will make any man feel badly, it is unquestion-ably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than before. It degrades him in his own eyes, and "WHERE'S the bar?" asked a dirty looking stranger of the bell-boy of the hotel the other day. "What kind of a hotel the other day. "What kind of a and, what is worse, blunts the sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the bar?" asked the latter. "Why, a saloon tion of soda, applied hot, will be equally efficacious.

By E Drop Cakes.—Two coffeecupfuls of rye meal, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonful of Susan—"I say, Mrs. McCarthy, this 'ere's a very bad cabbage." Mrs. M.—
"Shure now, and is it, honey? Then pick another. Bless yer, young cab-

Always tell the truth; you will find

trifle meanly, is far meaner than the trifle. Men looking at each other's

SINGULAY PROPERTY OF TORKING AND THE COMPRISON — One climate is not wished at Valence, and it would have been seen in the control of the cont Impracticable as they are, and far from agreeable to deal with in their aggressive independence, these North-umbrian fishermen are eminently respectable. We do not imagine that tectotalism has kept pace with dissent. Yet they seem temperate in the sense of the O'Gorman's definition, in one of his recent parliamentary orations, inasmuch, as they rarely take more liquor aboard than they can carry away without inconvenience. Our windows comcrews being occasionally made up by an extra hand or two, who are paid by a percentage on the catch. When shoals of fish are off the coast, a single lucky night will sometimes yield a sum almost incredible—£30 or even £40, as we have been assured. Though our personal experience of Redburnmouth fish is so unfavorable, there is a regular demand for it in the midland Each little village has established its telegraph wire, and the bargains are arranged as the boats come in. On the other hand, many of the venturee are almost blank, to say nothing of those days or weeks on end when the men must kick their heels on shore, cursing the weather or praying for a change. If this enforced idleness comes hard on men who have as little objection work as its wages, yet, thanks to their constitutional stolidity, they succeed in carrying themselves as if they were month they have their regular prom-enade on a little bluff overhanging the harbor, where by turns and watches, under a short half dozen yards of shel-tering wall, they smoke their pipes on a quarter deck walk that seems regulated upon the dimensions of their tiny fishing craft. Not that, taking it all it all, they have cause to complain of want of excitement. Unless the wea-ther is absolutely settled, they never put out without risking their lives more

Northumbrian Fisherm

A New Leather Tanning Process.—A mew leather tanning process, which was put into operation on an extensive scale at Detroit, Mich., some two months ago, promises to be productive of important results. The great feature is the short time required to do the work. By the new plan, work, which under the old process required one to two year's time, can be accomplished in from three to six weeks. Under the old process the hides lie in them and beat the part that drips off again, select them out one by one with the stalks upward, drain them and beat the part that drips off again, select them out one by one scale at Detroit, Mich., some two months ago, promises to be productive of important results. The great feature is the short time required to do the work. By the new plan, work, which under the old process required one to two year's time, can be accomplished in from three to six weeks. Under the old process the hides lie in are low in the grave they may point they almost invariably fold their too back to those days and say: "We were leather. The repeated folding of large happy children, for there was always hides, in order to reduce the bundle to a convenient size for handling, causes per manner of caring for enamel ther is to lay the enamel sides toget

the formation of creases, and at every cross fold the enamel is injured to such child, pale, and prematurely wise, was an extent as to produce blemishes and complaining on a hot morning that the seriously interfere with cutting large snatched away, and not been allowed the enamel, being cramped by the tout to glitter on the flowers like other happarticularly in cold weather. The propagation of the cold weather to glitter on the flowers like other happarticularly in cold weather. with a sheet of thin paper beteen them to prevent the glazed surfaces from ture and grain. Another great advantage is the economy of the process, no bark being required except a little to beat those that do. It's been my observed the most of the process, no bark being required except a little to beat those that do. It's been my observed the many being the proper color to the leather.

A New Safety Lamp.—An alleged improvement in safety-lamps has been devised by M. Boullenot of Paris. It consists in replacing the lamps usually employed in mines containing firedamp, by other-supplied with air from outside the mine. Fixed pipes are carried down the mine, and branches are led into all the workings. Through these compressed air is forced from the surface by air-pumps, and the improved lamps are screwed to the air-pipes by couplings with stor-cocks.

The cylinder inclosing the flame is not come to us, then we are better able to bear those that do. It's been my obbear those that his is leat, or has swallowed them away with a sheet of thin paper beteen them too come to us, then was turing obbear those that do. It's been my obbear those the case of the matural death is not come to the thing to the chief, and it is lead to nound at the that the ends become more or less in-jured by being bent, particularly in

cold weather, when the coamel is easily cracked. There is scarcely a carriage shop in the country in which more or less waste does not occur from careless waste does not occur from care-lessness in handling or storing, for which there can be no excuse. No man would allow a dollar bill to be kicked around the workshop floor, but the de-struction of four or five square feet of leather seems to be considered a mat-ter of comparatively little importance. Few carriage makers fail in business Few carriage makers fail in business who buy carefully and take good care of what they purchase.

From a Druggist and Express Agent Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., Dec. 23, '74. Messes, Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Gentlemen:-For the benefit of those afflicted with Dyspepsia or weakness of the digestive organs, I would state that I have been engaged in the drug business upwards of twenty years, during which time I have sold no medicine that has relieved so many as the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and having myself been afflicted for a long time with indigestion, I was perfectly cured by taking one large bottle. JONATHAN WOLFE,

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In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consump in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work-my wife to k three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alpha-betical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above it easier than lying. He who gives a 37

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